Exhibit CAW-030B

California-American Water Company

Monterey Division
50 Ragsdale Dr., Suite 100, P.O. Box 951 • Monterey, CA 93942-0951

(408) 373-3051 FAX (408) 375-4367

Lawrence D. Foy
Vice President & Manager

443-151

January 25, 1996

Mr. Walter Pettit
Chief, Division of Water Rights
State Water Resources Control Board
901 P Street
Sacramento, CA 95814-2000

RE: SWRCB Order No. WR 95-10;
Cal-Am Quarterly Status Report - January 1996

Dear Mr.Pettit:

Pursuant to the subject Order, we are required to file a quarterly report under Condition No. 13 for Conditions 6, 7 & 8. However, since Cal-Am just recently received the State's response to its original submission of October 3, 1995 on December 28, 1995, and following review of the State's letter, we have prepared a more in-depth response to a number of the conditions which we determined were necessary. Following are the ***revisions*** to the conditions of the Order.

The quarterly status report has been set up with individual index tabs for each condition (enclosed), which we have prepared for insertion into the original binder. Future quarterly reports will be submitted in the same format.

Very truly yours,

L. D. Foy

LDF/mh
Enclosure

cc: D. Fuerst
K. Anderson
G. Haas
T. Jones, Jr.
L. Weiss, Esq.

Exhibit CAW 030B

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Lawrence D. Foy
Vice President & Manager

443-151

October 3, 1995

Mr. Walter Pettit
Chief, Division of Water Rights
State Water Resources Control Board
901 P Street
Sacramento, CA 95814-2000

RE: SWRCB Order No. WR 95-10; Cal-Am's Status Reports

Dear Mr.Pettit:

Pursuant to the subject order, Condition Nos. 12 amd 13, Cal-Am is required to make various status reports to your office.

The enclosed documentation will provide specific answers and responses with regard to each of the thirteen conditions of Order No. WR-95-10, along with the backup and reference documents necessary to give the State Water Resources Control Board and its staff full understanding of the status of Cal-Am's compliance.

Very truly yours,

L. D. Foy

LDF/mh
Enclosure

cc: W. Hurst, MPWMD
T. Jones, Jr.
L. Weiss, Esq.

CONDITION NO. 1:

QUARTERLY REPORT - October/December 1995

The quarterly update will give you a water year comparison, year-to-date for the October through December quarter comparing years 1994-95 and 1995-96.

WATER YEAR OCTOBER 1995 - SEPTEMBER 1996
COMPARISON - YEAR-TO-DATE
1994-95 vs. 1995-96

	S.C. Dam	C.V. Wells	Water West Wells	S.C. Wells	C. V. Wells	Water West Wells
OCT	220.0	822.0	11.0	230.2	692.2	11.9
NOV	181.0	421.0	11.0	244.8	495.1	10.6
DEC	191.0	461.0	12.0	197.9	378.2	11.0
	592.0	1704.0	34.0	672.9	1565.5	33.5

1994-95: 2330.0 AF

1995-96: 2271.9 AF

(58.1 AF - 2.6%)

We have also included a map for that tabbed section showing the wells on the Carmel River that are included in this reporting for the Cal-Am system and the Water West System, which indicates their location along the river and the sub-units as it applies to the computer model maintained by the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District.

October 5, 1995
Revised 1/13/96

SWRCB - ORDER NO. WR 95-10

Order Condition No.

1. *Cal-Am shall forthwith cease and desist from diverting any water in excess of 14,106 AFA from the Carmel River, until unlawful diversions from the Carmel River are ended.*

Response:

Recap - Water Protection
(October 1994 - September 1995)

San Clemente Dam	Carmel Valley Wells	Water West Wells
4,161.8 AFA	5,736.3 AFA	137.8 AFA

Total Diversion - Water Year 1994-95: 10,035 AFA

SWRCB Order No. WR 95-10

Condition No. 1 . . . from diverting any water in excess of 14,106 AFA . . .

Cal-Am production during the 1994-95 water year is 4,070.1 AFA below the production cap.

Note: Revision of our October 5, 1995 submission correcting our water year October 1994 through September 1995—an improper water year used, as pointed out by the staff. We have also included a map for the tabbed section showing the wells on the Carmel River that are included in this reporting for the Cal-Am system and the Water West system showing their location along the river and the sub-units as it applies to the computer model maintained by the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District.

SWRCB - ORDER NO. WR 95-10

Order Condition No.

1. *Cal-Am shall forthwith cease and desist from diverting any water in excess of 14,106 AFA from the Carmel River, until unlawful diversions from the Carmel River are ended.*

Response:

Recap - Water Protection
(September 1994 - August 1995)

San Clemente Dam	Carmel Valley Wells
4,1421 AFA	5,172.8 AFA

Total Diversion - Water Year 1994-95: 9,314.9 AFA

SWRCB Order No. WR 95-10

Condition No. 1 . . . from diverting any water in excess of 14,106 AFA . . .

Cal-Am production during the 1994-95 water year is 4,791 AFA below the production cap.

Note: See detailed production numbers by month and production source under the tabbed section labeled "Water Production 1994-95."

California-American Water Company
Monterey Division
Net Water Produced to System
10/94 to 09/95

MONTH		SAN CLEMENTE DAM	CARMEL VALLEY WELLS	SEASIDE WELLS	WATER WEST WELLS	RYAN RANCH WELLS	HIDDEN HILLS WELLS	NET PRODUCED	WASHWATER 1000 GAL	TOTAL PRODUCTION
10/94	CF	9,610,780	35,800,615	10,887,563	471,281	219,577		56,989,816		
	1000 G	71,894	267,807	81,445	3,525	1,642		426,313	5,274	431,587
	AF	220.0	822.0	250.0	11.0	5.0		1308.0		
Washwater (1000 G)		5,758	(514)	28	0	2		5,274		
11/94	CF	7,896,410	18,335,710	14,502,495	492,050	143,568		41,370,233		
	1000 G	59,069	137,161	108,486	3,681	1,074		309,471	5,145	314,616
	AF	181.0	421.0	333.0	11.0	3.0		949.0		
Washwater (1000 G)		5,415	(297)	21	0	6		5,145		
12/94	CF	8,337,820	20,063,617	9,561,307	539,549	104,024		38,606,317		
	1000 G	62,371	150,086	71,523	4,036	778		288,794	5,573	294,367
	AF	191.0	461.0	220.0	12.0	2.0		886.0		
Washwater (1000 G)		6,061	(552)	35	0	29		5,573		
01/95	CF	1,258,940	32,039,748	7,904,216	580,622	110,294		41,893,820		
	1000 G	9,417	239,674	59,128	4,343	825		313,387	1,216	314,603
	AF	28.9	736.5	181.5	13.3	2.5		961.7		
Washwater (1000 G)		2,731	(1,545)	28	0	2		1,216		
02/95	CF	13,917,070	16,829,831	6,721,778	489,973	107,543		38,066,195		
	1000 G	104,108	125,897	50,284	3,665	805		284,759	3,350	288,109
	AF	319.5	386.4	154.3	11.2	2.5		873.9		
Washwater (1000 G)		4,062	(750)	21	0	17		3,350		
03/95	CF	6,064,380	30,138,866	6,558,490	572,820	124,881	1,086,594	44,546,031		
	1000 G	45,365	225,455	49,061	4,285	934	8,128	333,228	1,002	334,230
	AF	139.2	691.9	150.6	13.2	2.9	24.9	1,022.7		
Washwater (1000 G)		1,686	(705)	28	0	(7)	0	1,002		
04/95	CF	24,881,680	12,558,145	8,301,429	508,953	160,286	550,571	46,961,064		
	1000 G	186,128	93,941	62,098	3,807	1,199	4,119	351,292	7,012	358,304
	AF	571.2	288.3	190.6	11.7	3.7	12.6	1,078.1		
Washwater (1000 G)		6,796	168	7	0	41	0	7,012		
05/95	CF	31,277,000	1,083,410	12,743,360	474,082	261,996	472,456	46,312,304		
	1000 G	233,968	8,105	95,327	3,546	1,960	3,534	346,440	6,439	352,879
	AF	718.0	24.9	292.5	10.9	6.0	10.8	1,063.1		
Washwater (1000 G)		7,007	(579)	0	0	11	0	6,439		
06/95	CF	32,688,980	6,854,492	14,428,897	422,169	307,121	655,752	55,357,411		
	1000 G	244,531	51,275	107,936	3,158	2,297	4,905	414,102	5,616	419,718
	AF	750.4	157.4	331.2	9.7	7.1	15.1	1,270.9		
Washwater (1000 G)		6,163	(575)	14	0	14	0	5,616		
07/95	CF	23,669,500	14,076,098	23,710,991	457,919	284,847	837,060	63,036,415		
	1000 G	177,060	105,297	177,370	3,425	2,131	6,262	471,545	5,371	476,916
	AF	543.4	323.1	544.3	10.5	6.5	19.2	1,447.0		
Washwater (1000 G)		5,492	(196)	21	0	54	0	5,371		
08/95	CF	11,870,640	31,998,016	25,429,256	517,140	376,110	820,426	71,011,588		
	1000 G	88,799	239,362	190,224	3,868	2,814	6,137	531,204	6,651	537,855
	AF	272.5	734.6	583.8	11.9	8.6	18.8	1,630.2		
Washwater (1000 G)		5,601	976	35	0	39	0	6,651		
09/95	CF	9,876,510	30,063,145	24,424,972	496,525	297,328	779,112	65,937,592		
	1000 G	73,882	224,888	182,712	3,714	2,224	5,828	493,248	5,953	499,201
	AF	226.7	690.2	560.7	11.4	6.8	17.9	1,513.7		
Washwater (1000 G)		5,292	607	28	0	26	0	6,953		
TOTAL	CF	181,349,710	249,841,693	166,174,754	6,023,083	2,497,575	5,201,971	610,088,786		
	1000 G	1,356,592	1,868,948	1,235,594	45,053	18,683	38,913	4,563,783	58,602	4,622,385
	AF	4,161.8	5,736.3	3,792.5	137.8	56.6	119.3	14,004.3		
Washwater (1000 G)		62,064	(3,962)	266	0	234	0	58,602		

* Hidden Hills March 95 Total (1,086,594 CF) includes production for Jan 95 (389,692 CF) + Feb 95 (343,305 CF) + Mar 95 (353,597 CF)

California-American Water Company
Monterey Division
Net Water Produced to System
10/95 to 12/95

MONTH		SAN CLEMENTE DAM	CARMEL VALLEY WELLS	SEASIDE WELLS	WATER WEST WELLS	RYAN RANCH WELLS	HIDDEN HILLS WELLS	NET PRODUCED	WASHWATER 1000 GAL	TOTAL PRODUCTION
10/95	CF	10,029,290	30,151,842	23,705,265	518,523	344,407	732,070	65,481,397		
	1000 G	75,024	225,551	177,328	3,879	2,576	5,476	489,834	2,818	492,652
	AF	230.2	692.2	544.2	11.9	7.9	16.8	1,503.2		
Washwater (1000 G)		5,119	(2,355)	14	0	40	0	2,818		
11/95	CF	10,662,460	21,565,832	19,756,094	463,570	268,490	633,741	53,350,187		
	1000 G	79,761	161,324	147,786	3,468	2,008	4,741	399,088	3,764	402,852
	AF	244.8	495.1	453.5	10.6	6.2	14.5	1,224.7		
Washwater (1000 G)		4,650	(905)	0	0	19	0	3,764		
12/95	CF	8,621,670	16,474,862	18,320,009	479,963	174,277	427,736	44,498,517		
	1000 G	64,494	123,240	137,043	3,590	1,303	3,200	332,870	4,483	337,353
	AF	197.9	378.2	420.6	11.0	4.0	9.8	1,021.5		
Washwater (1000 G)		4,140	314	0	0	29	0	4,483		
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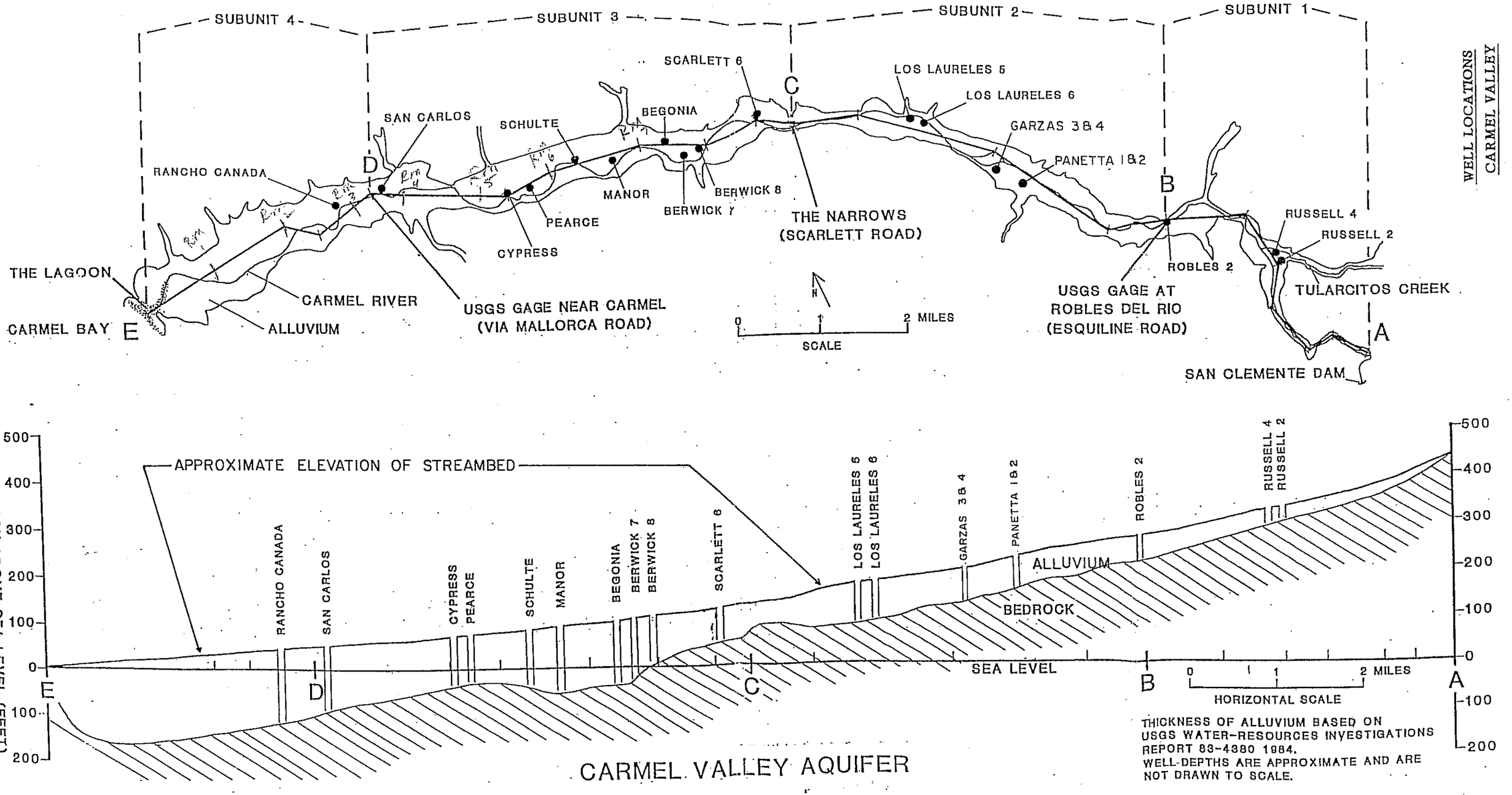
TOTAL	CF	29,313,420	68,192,536	61,781,368	1,462,056	787,174	1,793,547	163,330,101		
	1000 G	219,279	510,115	462,157	10,937	5,887	13,417	1,221,792	11,065	1,232,857
	AF	672.9	1,565.5	1,418.3	33.5	18.1	41.1	3,749.4		
Washwater (1000 G)		13,909	(2,946)	14	0	88	0	11,065		

* Hidden Hills March 95 Total (1,086,594 CF) includes production for Jan 95 (389,692 CF) + Feb 95 (343,305 CF) + Mar 95 (353,597 CF)

CONDITION NO. 2 - RESPONSE 2.1:

QUARTERLY REPORT - October/December 1995

On January 8, 1996 letter to SWRCB's Kathy Mrowka from Cal-Am's attorney, Lenard Weiss, indicated that we will be filing very shortly an amendment to Application No. 30215. Further, Cal-Am has requested of the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District the transfer of all permits in the New Los Padres Project (See enclosed letter dated January 5, 1996 marked Response Condition No. 2.1).



MAP AND PROFILE OF ALLUVIAL AQUIFER SHOWING CALIFORNIA-AMERICAN WATER COMPANY PRODUCTION WELLS

STEEFEL
LEVITT
& WEISS
A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

ONE EMBARCADERO CENTER · 30TH FLOOR · SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111-3784
Telephone: 415/788-0900 · Facsimile: 415/788-2019

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- ☐ Asst. Cust. Svc. Supt.
- ☐ Water Qlty. Supt.
- ☐ Dist. Supt.
- ☐ Prod. Supt.
- ☐ Engineer
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____
- ☐ File

January 5, 1996

Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
P.O. Box 85
Monterey, CA 93940

Attn: Darby Feurst, Manager

Re: New Los Padres Project (NLP)

Dear Darby:

I write on behalf of my client, California American Water Company, with regard to the District's efforts to date to develop the proposed NLP. It is our understanding that the District has decided not to proceed with the NLP and therefore not to pursue perfection of the permits obtained to date.

As you know, Cal-Am operates under the mandates found in State Water Resources Control Board Decision No. 1632 and Order No. WR 95-10 and the requirements imposed upon it by the California Public Utilities Code and the California Public Utilities Commission. SWRCB Order No. WR 95-10 mandates that Cal-Am replace very substantial portions of its present Carmel River wells as a source of supply. That Order plainly anticipated development of the NLP as Cal-Am's replacement source of supply. While Cal-Am is mindful of the public concerns with the NLP, absent other viable options, Cal-Am may simply have no alternative but to pursue the NLP, or at least a modified (e.g, downsized) version of the NLP, either standing alone or in combination with other source of supply projects.

Accordingly, formal request is hereby made that the District confirm the following:

1. That the District intends no longer to pursue development and construction of the NLP;

2. That the District has no opposition to Cal-Am's doing so;

WR 95-10
Response Condition No. 2-1

3. That if Cal-Am decides to do so, the District will enter into an agreement with Cal-Am to do the following as well as such other actions as the circumstances may require:

   A. Assign to Cal-Am all original permits owned by District relating to the NLP, including but not limited to, permits from the Army Corps of Engineers and from the SWRCB;

   B. Make available to Cal-Am all District work product relating to the District's EIR/EIS (including all modifications) relating to the NLP so that Cal-Am can complete the environmental process;

   C. Make available to Cal-Am the District's CVSIM computer model;

   D. Make available to Cal-Am all of the studies done by or on behalf of the District in connection with the NLP and the EIR/EIS for the NLP;

   E. Make available to Cal-Am such other District work product as may exist and may be pertinent to Cal-Am's development of the NLP.

We look forward to your early response.

Yours very truly,

Lenard G. Weiss

LGW/yc
[1574.CORR]F54085

cc: D. Laredo, Esq.
T. Jones
C. Close
L. Foy

CONDITION NO. 2 - RESPONSE NO. 2.2:

QUARTERLY REPORT - October/December 1995

Cal-Am continues its participation in the development of an urban water reuse study with the Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency, and is participating financially for the update of the 1992 study (See enclosed exhibit marked Condition No. 2.2).

Further, in its attempt to develop additional new water supplies, Cal-Am has formed an Alternate Water Supply Committee which met on December 5, 1995 to brainstorm all possible water supply alternatives available. The attendees developed 50 suggestions which were all broken down into one of eight specific categories. Each of these categories will be explored in detail. The committee met for its first subcommittee group to discuss dredging on January 19, 1996 (See the enclosed status report and information supplied to the Alternative Water Supply Committee - Response Condition No. 2.2).

In addition, Cal-Am is meeting independently with representatives of SAMDA, Inc. and Earthsat to explore the development of deep wells in fractured granite in the Carmel Valley above River Mile 18.5.

California-American Water Company

Lawrence D. Foy
Vice President & Manager

Monterey Division
50 Ragsdale Dr., Suite 100, P.O. Box 951 • Monterey, CA 93942-0951

(408) 373-3051 FAX (408) 375-4367

443-763

January 8, 1996

TO: ALTERNATIVE WATER SUPPLY COMMITTEE

Alternative Water Supplies

At the conclusion of our first workshop on Alternative Water Supplies, I advised the group that we would compile the information and provide a copy to each of the members for review.

As you recall, we had fifty suggestions placed on the board through the brainstorming session. We have compiled that list into eight separate categories. See ***Exhibit A***.

At the time of our first meeting we indicated we would get back together with those who were interested in particular subgroup discussions to make a determination of the amount of water that could be developed from any one particular alternative and its cost. This will be done using a format or form similar to that of ***Exhibit B***.

Since there was considerable interest and recommendations from various individuals during the course of the election that dredging of the existing San Clemente and Los Padres Dam be considered, that will be the first subgroup that will be set up.

To reacquaint everyone with some of the information that has been distributed, I am enclosing a copy of an excerpt from the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District's 20 Questions—specifically #17—for your review. See ***Exhibit C***.

We also advised that we would provide the excerpts from the EIR/EIS and the alternatives that have been reviewed and their standing under that document, in addition to the alternatives considered but eliminated from the detailed study. This, again, is for your information. See ***Exhibit D***.

WR 95-10
Response to Question No. 2.2

We further advised that the League of Women Voters had produced a six-page document that covers considerable information and research of all the environmental and engineering reports that were available. Again we agreed to provide a copy for your information. See ***Exhibit E.***

Also for information, Lou Haddad supplied a copy of the survey he made of his district of the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District. We advised we would provide that information for the group's review. See ***Exhibit F.***

As I indicated, our next work session will be on dredging of the existing reservoirs. It will be at 10:00 a.m. on January 19, 1996 at the Carmel Mission Inn on Rio Road,Carmel. I anticipate the meeting will conclude by 11:30 a.m. We will discuss in detail the studies and information that are available on this subject.

We ask that you advise your attendance to this meeting by contacting Linda Morris at 373-3051 by January 16, 1996, so we can be assured of having the appropriate size room.

L. D. Foy

LDF/mh
Enclosures

cc: G. Haas
D. Fuerst

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Sierra Club
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Pacific Grove, CA 93955

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LWVMP
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David Dilworth
Save Our Peninsula Committee
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Carmel, CA 93924

Larry Hart
Monterey Peninsula Water Action
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Pebble Beach, CA 93953

Robert Greenwood
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Keith Vandervere
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Sheryl McKenzie
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Don Boston
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Carmel, CA 93922

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John Brennen
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Bob Stevens
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Debra Mickelson
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Myron Etienne
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Jeff Davi
Committee for a Secure Water Supply
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Monterey, CA 93942

Helen Rucker, Vice Mayor
City of Seaside
P.O. Box 810
Seaside, Ca 93955

Jim Conklin
Conklin Marketing
6707 Embarcadero Drive
Stockton, CA 95219

WATER SUPPLY ALTERNATIVES

Retrofit

Other Water Sources

Dredging

Wells

Desalination

Reclaimed Water

Conservation

Other

Exhib. 4

ECTION IV - Alternative Sources of Water Supply which must be Quantified in Expense and Amount of Water Produced

Project	Potential New Supply	Capital Costs	Annual Operating Costs	Total Costs to Customers	Problems/ Results

Exhibit B

17. Can't We Dredge Existing Reservoirs?

The initial screening of alternatives for the EIR/EIS found that dredging sediment from the small, existing reservoirs would provide little benefit at high cost. Disposal of the dredged materials would be a major problem, and the dredging itself would cause significant environmental damage to the fishery.

Limited Benefits with High Cost

Two existing reservoirs (Los Padres and San Clemente) are very small. Dredging them to their original capacity would add up to 2,500 AF of storage capacity, which is about 15% of existing total water use within the District. There is not a one-to-one relationship between increased storage and increased water supply. Increasing storage capacity by 2,500 AF would increase water supply in drought years by only a few hundred acre-feet. The capital cost to fully dredge and maintain both existing reservoirs would be in the $30 to $40 million range, based on studies conducted by Cal-Am in the 1980s and more recently.

Due to the high cost-to-benefit ratio, the city of Santa Barbara abandoned dredging as a means to increase water supply. It cost Santa Barbara $4.2 million during five years of full-time effort (1983 to 1988) to dredge 445 AF of material. Santa Barbara did not have to truck the material; it was conveyed by pipeline to a nearby canyon. The Santa Barbara project manager stated that theirs was "a best case scenario — costs would be significantly higher for a project on the Carmel River" due to environmental requirements.

Disposal of Dredged Materials

A volume of 2,500 acre-feet is a modest amount of water storage, but it is very large amount of sediment. It is enough to cover one acre to a height of 2,500 feet, or nearly half a mile high. This dredged material would have to be moved by truck to a disposal site. In its evaluation of dredging, the Water District considered conveyor belts to dispose of materials in nearby canyons, but suitable sites were not found.

Dredging 2,500 AF of sediment would require about 235,000 truckloads. Based on studies performed by Cal-Am for the Cañada Reservoir alternative, this equates to 15 trucks per hour, 10 hours per day, six days per week, for almost five years. This truck traffic would have a negative impact on Cachagua and Carmel Valley roads, far greater than the impact of construction of the proposed New Los Padres Water Supply Project.

Environmental Impacts

Dredging stirs up the silt in the reservoir. The silt-laden water can damage the delicate gills of fish living in or near the reservoir. As the fine silt moves downstream, it may smother steelhead spawning habitat. Reservoir bottoms are low in oxygen due to decomposing matter. When the reservoir bottom is disturbed, chemicals such as hydrogen sulfide that are toxic to fish are released. These compounds also chemically consume oxygen, which further damages the aquatic habitat. These impacts could be reduced by building retention ponds or removing only dried sediment that is exposed when a reservoir is nearly empty, but this would increase cost and further reduce water yield.

Exhibit C

TABLE 3-1

RATINGS FOR ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED IN PART I SCREENING

Alternative	Pass	Cond. Pass [1]	Fail
I. Carmel River Mainstem Dams			
A. New San Clemente – RCC	X		
B. New San Clemente – Rockfill			X
C. New San Clemente – Joint Use			X
D. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Proposals			
1. San Clemente Site			X
2. Cachagua Site			X
3. Pine Creek Site			X
4. Klondike Site			X
5. Los Padres			X
E. Enlarged Los Padres	X		
II. Carmel River Tributary Dams			
A. San Clemente Creek Variations	X		
B. Cachagua Creek Variations		X	
C. Chupines Creek Variations		X	
D. Buckeye Creek Variations			X
III. Sediment Removal			
A. Los Padres Reservoir	X		
B. San Clemente Reservoir	X		
IV. Storage and Infiltration Basins/Recharge			
A. Fort Ord Depressions			X
B. Seaside Groundwater Recharge – Coastal Barrier			X
C. Seaside Coastal Groundwater Subbasins – Recharge with Wells			X
V. Groundwater Development			
A. Seaside Coastal Groundwater Subbasins Well Development	X		
B. Seaside Inland Groundwater Subbasin Well Development			X
C. Upper Carmel Valley Well Development	X		
D. Lower Carmel Valley Well Development	X		
VI. Importation of Water from Distant Sources			
A. Arroyo Seco River			X
B. Lower Salinas Basin			X
C. San Felipe Project			X
D. Big and Little Sur Rivers			X

(continued)

Exhibit D

TABLE 3-2

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT ELIMINATED FROM DETAILED STUDY

ALTERNATIVE	DESCRIPTION	REASONS FOR ELIMINATION
New San Clemente Dam (Rockfill)	Rockfill construction method used as "fallback" if RCC fails.	Fallback not needed; also more expensive and time-consuming.
45,000 AF New San Clemente Reservoir	Joint use reservoir for District, Fort Ord and Marina.	Rejected by Marina and Fort Ord due to cost; infeasible without their participation.
154,000 AF New San Clemente Reservoir	Flood control, recreation and water supply dam proposed by Army Corps.	Abandoned by Corps due to lack of community support. Flood control and recreation not District project purposes.
Upper Syndicate Dam (Cachagua)	Analyzed by Army Corps in 1970s.	Rejected in favor of New San Clemente Dam by Corps in 1981. Resource agency staff recommended against it in 1988 due to loss of highly valued riparian habitat.
Lower Syndicate Dam (Pine Creek)	Analyzed by Army Corps in 1970s.	Rejected in favor of New San Clemente Dam by Corps in 1981. Would inundate homes and roads. Resource agency staff recommended against it in 1988 due to loss of highly valued riparian habitat.
Klondike Dam	Analyzed by Army Corps in 1970s.	Rejected by Corps due to two active faults in reservoir area. Also would inundate expensive homes, roads and water treatment facilities.
New Dam at Existing Los Padres Site	Analyzed by Corps in 1970s.	Rejected by Corps due to Wilderness inundation. Marginal site; must demolish old dam; unreasonably high costs; technical feasibility concerns.
Buckeye Creek Dam	2,000 AF offstream storage reservoir on Buckeye Creek; could divert water from San Clemente Dam or the Narrows.	Rejected due to technical problems; fault near toe of dam; left abutment formed entirely of landslide material; unsuitable foundation material; water quality concerns.
Fort Ord Depressions	Natural depressions and shallows valleys on Fort Ord Military Res. (lined or unlined) could be used as small reservoirs or infiltration basins.	Rejected due to lack of availability since most sites are in military firing ranges; water quality and safety concerns from spent (or unspent) ammunition. High cost to line depressions; questionable feasibility to recover infiltrated water.
Seaside Coastal Recharge--Coastal Barrier	Reclaimed water or fresh water diverted from Carmel Valley injected into coastal basin could prevent sea-water intrusion and allow greater pumping inland.	Rejected for technical reasons; tests conducted in 1981 indicated barrier recharge would not be successful.
Recharge Seaside Coastal Wells	Recharge and recovery of water through existing and new wells. Water would be diverted from Carmel Valley.	Rejected due to technical infeasibility. Two sets of tests showed that recharge would not be successful at anticipated quantities.

BALLOT MEASURE
NEW LOS PADRES DAM

General Election • Tuesday, November 7, 1995

LWV PROS CONS

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE MONTEREY PENINSULA - EDUCATION FUND

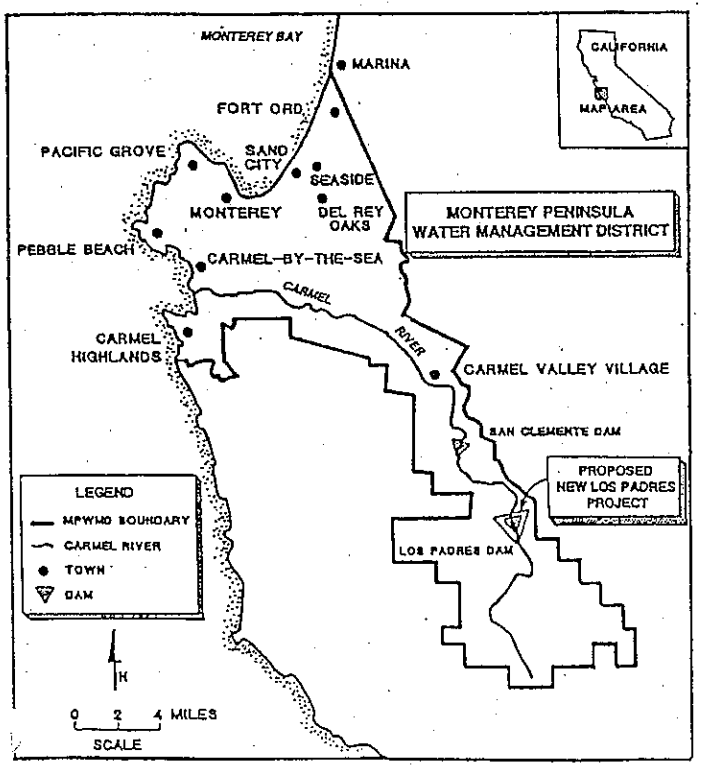
P.O. BOX 1995, MONTEREY, CA 93942

PRESS DATE: OCTOBER 5, 1995

MEASURE C: NEW LOS PADRES DAM AND WATER SUPPLY PROJECT

THE QUESTION

Shall the proposed New Los Padres Dam and Reservoir Water Supply Project for Zone No. 6 of the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District be approved, and shall that public agency be authorized to use the most cost-effective means to finance the project by issuance of revenue bonds, certificates of participation, and/or public-private partnership for this project in a total amount not to exceed $116.5 million? (Vote Yes or No)



THE SITUATION

The Monterey Peninsula is totally dependent on rain and groundwater which means that a variable supply of water is available from natural sources to meet its needs. Yearly rainfall is between 14 and 22 inches, 93% usually falling between November 1 and April 30. Water is collected by tributaries that drain the Santa Lucia Mountains and flow into the Carmel River. On average it carries more than 60,000 acre-feet (AF) per year, depending on time and yield of storms. Much of our local rainfall is not captured and flows out to the Bay.

Following winter rains, groundwater extractions are primarily used to meet demand. With a succession of dry years, there is little or no flow in the lower portion of the river, and groundwater tables are increasingly lowered by pumping to meet demand. Drought may be declared and rationing required. In the past 19 years there have been 46 months of drought – 18 months in 1976-77 when the water supply fell short of demand by about 50% and 28 months in 1989-91.

Water demand on the Peninsula has nearly tripled since 1949. According to Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments' (AMBAG) forecasts, population is expected to increase from 111,177 in 1990 to 131,499 by 2015. Residents currently use about 60% of the water demand, commerce and industry 16%, hotels and restaurants 7%, public authorities 10% and golf courses 6%.

Cal-Am

Water service to 90% of Peninsula users is provided by the privately-owned California-American Water Company (Cal-Am) which is regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC). Cal-Am owns two existing dams on the upper Carmel River -- the San Clemente Dam built in 1921 and the Los Padres in 1949. Their holding capacity (5,500 AF) has gradually diminished by siltation, and they now have a combined capacity of only about 2,600 AF. Originally the Peninsula's water supply was diverted entirely from these two dams and from surface flow. When demand exceeded these resources, Cal-Am drilled wells along the Carmel River and in Seaside. Cal-Am's allocation from these sources is limited to 17,619 AF per year.

MPWMD

In 1977, a drought year, the PUC ordered Cal-Am to increase the water supply capacity. In the same year, the Legislature passed enabling legislation to form the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (MPWMD) which was approved by the voters in 1978.

Exhibit E

The MPWMD has the responsibility to provide integrated management of ground and surface water as a means of conserving and augmenting water supply. Since its inception the MPWMD has conducted programs for conservation, groundwater assessment, irrigation, river restoration and exploration of potential supply projects. It has also developed a system which allocates water to local communities. Some have committed nearly all of their allocations and have little available for new permits or remodeling.

SWRCB

In July 1995, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) determined that Cal-Am is entitled to only 3,376 AF per year from the Carmel River and that it must find new sources to replace an additional 10,730 AF it has drawn to meet demand. (The SWRCB is the authority that determines who has the legal right to take water in California and how much is allowed to be used.) Since Cal-Am cannot significantly reduce its extraction from the Carmel Valley basin wells in the short term, it was ordered to not exceed a multi-year average of 14,106 AF. (13,413 AF were diverted in the year ending July 1995.) The SWRCB also ordered Cal-Am to implement an urban water conservation plan with the goal of achieving 15% reduction from the 14,106 AF per year in 1996 and 20% in subsequent years. No date was set by the SWRCB for the production of new water; however, it directed Cal-Am to proceed "diligently". New water supplies developed by Cal-Am, except water from the Seaside groundwater basin, must first replace the 10,730 AF per year pumped from the Carmel Valley aquifer before being used for new connections and added drought protection.

The SWRCB also ruled that Cal-Am water diversions were adversely affecting the public trust resources of the river (e.g., loss of riparian habitat of the river and near extinction of the steelhead run). At the same time, the SWRCB granted the MPWMD's application for a permit to build the new dam and indicated that the project would meet requirements imposed on Cal-Am for a replacement water supply.

A number of parties including the MPWMD and Cal-Am filed petitions asking for reconsideration of the SWRCB determinations. A response is due from the SWRCB by October 6, 1995 regarding its position on reconsideration.

The New Dam

The MPWMD has previously submitted two project proposals to the voters for approval. The first, a new San Clemente Dam, was given a favorable advisory vote in 1987 by the voters. In assessing potential impacts of the project, however, it was determined by federal and State officials that the necessary permits would not be granted and that the New Los Padres Dam would be a feasible and less environmentally damaging alternative. MPWMD decided to pursue this project. The Final EIR was completed and permits were obtained in July 1995. During this time, an authorizing vote on building a desalination plant was defeated by voters in 1993. The MPWMD evaluated over 30 alternatives prior to recommending the new dam. These were either stand-alone or combinations of projects which were rated according to their capacity, feasibility, cost-effectiveness and environmental impacts, as well as drought protection and allowance for planned growth.

Alternatives

The following recent information on alternatives has been gathered by the League of Women Voters:

Desalination. The 3,000 AF per year desalination plant previously defeated by the voters represented the largest facility that could be built within MPWMD boundaries due to the limited availability of coastal land. A 10,000 to 15,000 AF per year facility would have to be constructed outside the District (e.g., Moss Landing or Marina.) Capital costs are estimated at $58 and $83 million for a 10,000 and 15,000 AF per year facility, respectively. Operation costs are estimated at $8 and $12 million per year. (Estimates were provided by Ionics Inc., the low bidder on the proposed project in 1993; costs for mitigation are not included.) Project capital costs with interest would be $145 and $207 million (7.4% interest for 30 years). Estimated costs to the user for operation and maintenance only would be $1.21 and $1.81 per unit of water used in 2001. Annual operating costs may decline in future years based on the availability of new technology; however, the application of new technology is uncertain. A desalination plant would require full environmental review plus federal, State and local permits prior to construction.

Retrofitting/Conservation. An evaluation of Cal-Am's data for metered water users indicates that water usage has declined by 22% (about 4,000 AF) over 1988 levels. This decline is a result of conservation efforts including retrofitting fixtures when property is sold. In 1990 it was estimated that a total of 2,600 AF per year might be saved by a retrofit program at a cost of about $9,000,000. The MPWMD estimated in February 1995 that between 23-31% of Cal-Am residential and commercial connections have been built with or retrofitted to ultra low-flow fixtures from 1987 to 1994. Water savings are estimated at 730 AF per year, leaving a potential savings of 1,870 AF per year.

Reclamation. The use of reclaimed wastewater for irrigation frees up potable water for other uses. Wastewater from the MPWMD area goes to sewage plants in Carmel and Marina or into septic systems. Neither of the plants has excess wastewater except in the winter when there is less demand for reclaimed irrigation water. Both facilities are pursuing ways to store winter excess for summer use. Plant capacities are 2,000 and 33,159 AF per year for the Carmel and Marina facilities, respectively. Current yields are 600 and 21,284 AF per year, respectively. The Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency which operates the Marina facility has committed 31,500 AF per year to uses outside the MPWMD boundaries.

Dredging. The City of Santa Barbara dredged 445 AF of wet silt from its reservoir between 1983 and 1986 at a cost of $4.2 million. An additional 275 AF were dredged in 1987; costs are not available. The reservoir dried up in 1989, and the City did not resume

dredging due to financial reasons and difficulty in finding locations for disposal of dredged material.

No Project. Based on the SWRCB's findings, this alternative no longer appears to be an option.

THE PROPOSAL

A 24,000 AF concrete dam and reservoir would be constructed on the Carmel River in the Cachagua area beginning in 1999. The dam is expected to be fully operational by 2001. When full, the reservoir would cover about 266 surface acres of land and about 2.1 miles of river, including the existing Los Padres reservoir. The project also includes continuation of water conservation efforts, additional groundwater development in Seaside, improvements to Cal-Am's treatment and distribution facilities, possible maintenance dredging of the San Clemente dam, a limitation on water production for growth and "passive" recreation at the new reservoir.

The project would be operated to store excess flow in winter. In the summer and fall months, water would be released to provide habitat for fish and wildlife and to replenish groundwater basins. It is expected that there would be year-round water flow in 3 out of 4 years.

Cal-Am's production from all sources of water would be limited to 21,000 AF per year including 3,381 AF for new connections and remodels. The water for growth would be allocated in 5 year increments over a period of not less than 20 years consistent with the population forecasts included in the Air Quality Management Plan for the Monterey Bay Region. These forecasts for the MPWMD are 113,348 persons in 2005; 121,448 in 2010; and 131,499 in 2015. Any increase in growth allocation would require additional actions including voter approval.

Under conditions of the SWRCB and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permits, the MPWMD must operate the new dam to maintain scheduled flow of water in the river and carry out other measures to preserve steelhead and riparian habitat and fulfill conditions related to impacts on Esselen Native American sites. Since the project would involve loss of 23 acres of Ventana Wilderness, an exchange of 140 acres of the Los Padres National Forest is required as mitigation and has already been approved.

The 94 mitigation measures needed to address significant environmental impacts identified in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) are also required to be implemented. Major impacts and mitigation measures identified in the EIR include:

- The new dam would block upstream and downstream steelhead migration; spawning steelhead would be collected below the dam and taken by truck upstream. Steelhead returning to the ocean from the upper watershed would be screened at the upper end of the reservoir, collected and released below the dam. The enlarged reservoir would flood about 2.1 miles of steelhead spawning and rearing habitat. To compensate for this loss, habitat would be improved for many miles downstream of the dam.
- Several types of sensitive habitat would be flooded by the reservoir or damaged during dam construction requiring implementation of wildlife habitat mitigation plans.
- Continual flow in the river would encourage growth of vegetation. This could cause the river channel to narrow gradually increasing sedimentation and thus the risk of flooding. The MPWMD would monitor the channel capacity and implement a channel clearing program as needed.
- Esselen Native American cultural resources such as archaeological and ceremonial sites, plant gathering areas and other areas sacred to the Esselen would be flooded. The MPWMD is working to develop mitigation measures under the terms of a legally binding Programmatic Agreement.
- Impacts on air quality, noise levels, and traffic during construction would be significant and unavoidable.
- Growth accommodated by the dam would lead to more traffic. The Level of Service (LOS), a measure of traffic congestion with A being the least and F the worst, will continue to decline. The following is current LOS during commute hours and special events: LOS D on the Holman Highway; LOS E on Highway 68; and LOS F on Highway 1 - Carmel area. There is funding available for the Hatton Canyon Freeway; however, no State or federal funding is assured for other major highway projects or improvements on the Peninsula through 2010.

Costs

Capital costs are estimated at $101.5 million (1995 dollars) and $112.8 million (2000 dollars). (About 74% of these costs are for the dam, 23% for mitigation facilities and 3% for administration.) Total project capital costs with interest would be about $283 million ($116.5 million 30 year bond, 7.4% interest) or $230 million on a 20 year bond. Annual operating costs are estimated at $2 million per year (1995 dollars) and $2.6 million per year (2001 dollars). (Of these costs about 60% are for mitigation, 15% for dam operations and 3% for project administration.)

In addition, Cal-Am's costs to improve water treatment and distribution facilities would be $10.3 million. Annual operation costs would be about $600,000.

Project costs would be paid for by water users, connection fees on new development and use of interest on reserve funds. Assuming the project would be financed by issuing fixed-rate 30 year revenue bonds at 7.4%, the MPWMD has authorized a new surcharge to customers of $0.87 per unit of water used beginning January 1, 1996 if the project is approved. It would be adjusted over the term for inflation at an estimated annual increase of 3%. The unit cost would be $1.17 in 10 years and $1.57 in 20 years. An average Peninsula household uses about 13 units every two months. Cal-Am's costs would also be added to users' bills as water demand approaches 21,000 AF per year. The fee for a new connection would be based on $15,692 per acre-foot of proposed water use. The fee would be adjusted annually.

Vote

A majority vote would enable the MPWMD to be the project sponsor and would set a limit on the amount of capital money that could be spent on the project. It does not preclude other financing/ownership mechanisms if they are less costly. The MPWMD could

pursue development of the new dam with Cal-Am and/or another private firm in a public-private partnership or pursue the project with another public agency or agencies under a joint powers agreement. Funding mechanisms not requiring voter approval could be used.

If Measure C is defeated, another project option is construction by an entity other than the MPWMD such as Cal-Am. Cal-Am supports the new dam and could use existing permits to build it. All permit specifications, conditions and mitigation measures related to the new dam would have to be met. A non-MPWMD project would not necessarily include a cap on growth; however, water in excess of the growth cap of 3,381 AF per year would be limited by instream flow permit requirements. Cal-Am is also reviewing various methods of financing, including a series of bond issues over 90 years. Cal-Am would be required to receive PUC approval for a new rate base figured on its investment, expenses and rate of depreciation if it were to undertake the project.

PROPONENTS SAY

SWRCB Decision

1. The SWRCB finding means that an additional water supply must be developed.
2. The new dam would secure a legal water supply which is currently not available and is the only feasible option that addresses the SWRCB's decision.
3. Cal-Am has stated that it will seek the PUC's approval to construct the new dam if the voters fail to support Measure C.
4. There will be a new dam; the question is which agency should construct it.
5. Financial consultants for the MPWMD have concluded that the public agency can finance the project at a lower cost and in a shorter period than a private utility, since it would be able to issue tax-free revenue bonds over 20 or 30 years.
6. Approval of the project with the MPWMD as sponsor would mean public ownership of our major water supply source with elected officials responsible for its management.

Costs

7. Financial consultants for the MPWMD state that user fees starting at $0.87 per unit in 1996, connection charges and interest on reserve accounts are adequate to fund all project costs.
8. No other alternative can achieve the many benefits at the same cost.
9. Project costs estimates will be confirmed when final design is completed and construction bids are received.
10. MPWMD has made high estimates and included 20% contingencies to avoid a situation where the $116.5 million for revenue bonds would be inadequate.
11. The 12% maximum interest rate for long term financing for the new dam is required by law to allow for variable rate financing which is an option for the MPWMD. Interest on fixed rate, tax-exempt revenue bonds will probably remain well below 12%. The 10-year average for fixed rate revenue bonds is 7.4%, and the current rate is about 6%.

Growth

12. The project would put a cap on water for new construction and phase in that water incrementally over 20 to 30 years while still guaranteeing long term availability of water for drought and environmental protection. These restrictions cannot be changed without another public vote. Based on local general plans, it is estimated that 1,900 homes, 6,000 apartment units and businesses providing 18,500 jobs would be accommodated under the growth cap.
13. A 24,000 AF reservoir is needed to provide instream flow for the river environment with today's water demand. A smaller reservoir could not achieve this result.

Environment

14. The new dam would provide water to restore native trees, plants, fish runs and wildlife habitat along the river.
15. The new dam would provide drought protection with maximum water production permitted by the project. 100% of water demand would be met 93% of the time, and 20% rationing would likely occur in less than 2 to 3 years out of 100.
16. The new dam would provide year round river flow in most years, provide more stable riverbanks, enhance the Carmel River Lagoon, provide for greater wildlife diversity, and improve recreation and aesthetic resources.
17. The new dam project includes extensive mitigation measures to address adverse impacts on the fisheries, wildlife habitat, and lost trees and vegetation.
18. An independent study shows possible beneficial effects of the new dam on viticulture and no significant adverse changes.

Safety

19. New dams are required to meet the stringent standards of the California Department of Water Resources, Division of Safety of Dams; the new dam's design is based on the maximum credible earthquake that could affect the project site.
20. While operation of the new dam could trigger reservoir-induced seismicity, the EIR found this to be insignificant since such an event "has almost exclusively been attributed to reservoirs that are much larger and deeper than the NLPD Reservoir."
21. The new dam would help to prevent flooding under some circumstances, i.e., if heavy rains occur when the reservoir level is low.

Other

22. The open-ended language of the ballot measure allows the MPWMD to choose the best method of financing when these decisions must be made in 1999.
23. Even with siltation, the new dam would still hold 22,000 AF after 100 years. It is a long-term not a short-term solution.

Alternatives

24. The MPWMD has evaluated numerous alternatives including the following:

Desalination. To meet requirements of the SWRCB decision, a facility with a minimum capacity of 10,730 AF per year would be needed if no other water supply were developed. Additional capacity would be needed to accommodate growth. Costs would be higher than the new dam with less benefit. It would not have the positive effects of the new dam in most years.

Significant questions exist regarding the feasibility of a plant this size due to Sanctuary restrictions, limited

availability of coastal lands, and environmental impacts.

Retrofitting. The MPWMD's 1990 analysis likely overestimated potential savings from retrofitting since it was based on potential water use figures from connection fee schedules rather than actual savings likely to occur. The Navy is currently retrofitting 72% of its toilets on the main base, 60 housing units at La Mesa and its child care center. Reclaimed water from its carwash is used to irrigate the turf.

Conservation savings are not the same as a firm, reliable yield from a production facility. Conservation helps stretch existing supplies but does not create a new supply.

Recirculating Hot Water Systems. These systems are part of the existing conservation program.

Seaside Wells. About 5,000 AF can be safely taken from the Seaside basin. Cal-Am is expected to use 4,000 AF in 1996. Non Cal-Am pumpers use about 1,000 AF. Tests are underway to determine if an additional 1,000 AF can be taken by Cal-Am.

New Reclamation Projects. The Pebble Beach reclamation project was designed to save about 800 AF per year of potable water including 380 AF slated for Pebble Beach development. Uses for additional reclamation water total only 250 AF per year.

Storm Water Capture. Since the rainy season is limited to a few months a year, large storage facilities would be needed to hold captured water. Storm water would require costly treatment to remove pollutants; new pipelines would be needed as well as pumping stations; and a dual piping system would be required for community use.

Unallocated Water. Allocating this water would cut into conservation savings and place the community at a higher risk in a drought.

Dredging. If fully dredged, the two existing dams would hold about 5,000 AF, a small portion of current demand. About 235,000 truck loads would be needed to dispose of dredged material resulting in a greater impact to Cachagua residents than construction of the new dam.

Rate Schedule. Cal-Am currently has higher rates for over 16 units of water use. Estimates of savings due to a progressive rate schedule of 1,000 to 4,000 AF per year are unsubstantiated.

New Construction. Dual plumbing systems can create health problems, are expensive and may not be feasible for smaller homes.

OPPONENTS SAY

SWRCB Decision

1. The SWRCB did not set a date for Cal-Am to obtain additional water. The 20% reduction in Cal-Am's production from the Carmel River by 1996 is a goal and not a requirement. There is time to consider alternatives which could be built sooner and at less cost.
2. It is questionable that Cal-Am would build the new dam if the voters reject Measure C.
3. Responsibility for providing water should be with Cal-Am; construction of the new dam by Cal-Am would retain PUC control over Cal-Am costs and charges to users. It would save over $2 million, the cost of purchasing land needed for the project already owned by Cal-Am.

Costs

4. The debt payment on $116.5 million would be $9.726 million per year ($291.8 million over 30 years). Using the number of Cal-Am customers of 36,600, the monthly debt payment per customer would be $22.15. To this must be added costs of dam operation and maintenance of $2 million per year and the District operating expenses of $6 million. All this could well result in the average customer having to pay an additional $40 per month in water bills. (Calculations do not include interest earned on bond reserves.)
5. Costs for the project are uncertain e.g., current costs include a 20% contingency for construction costs.
6. Cost per unit of water is based on 7.4% interest rate. The MPWMD resolution passed August 7, 1995 allows bonds to be placed up to a rate of 12%, yielding a total project cost of over $400 million.
7. The MPWMD proposes to collect $17 million over 3 years beginning in 1996 to pay $8 million for planning and design, an overassessment of $9 million.

Growth

8. Since there are no MPWMD restrictions on how the new water for growth would be used, any number of different growth patterns could occur. For example, if all the water were used for residential construction only, the project would accommodate 13,500 homes and apartments (0.25 AF each) or 33,750 persons (2.5 persons per dwelling unit). This differs from the MPWMD's population growth estimate of 17,694 persons. (General plans allow up to 14,631 new dwelling units; EIR, p.19-7.)
9. A smaller dam would meet the needs of existing residents while still addressing the health of the river. The infrastructure of the Monterey Peninsula cannot accommodate the additional growth which could occur with the project.
10. SWRCB seasonal limits on river diversions may prevent the MPWMD from meeting both water demand and instream flow requirements (Source: MPWMD Petition for Rehearing).

Safety

11. The new dam is assumed "safe" up to the maximum credible earthquake of 6.8. While failure is a remote possibility, the EIR states that structural failure could be caused by seismic activity, earthquake-induced landslide or an extreme flood event. Catastrophic dam failure would result in inundation and possibly loss of human life.
12. The new dam would contribute to the risk of flooding along the Carmel River unless mitigated.

Environment

13. Based on data in the EIR, the Peninsula would have been short of water 6% more often with the dam than without the dam from 1931 to 1992, i.e., drought reserve would have been depleted with the new dam.
14. The new dam would require removal of up to 50,000 trees (many old growth) on 266 acres and would affect several square miles of wildlife habitat. Some 300 acres of private land would be condemned, 2.6 acres of wetland destroyed and 23 acres of National Wilderness adversely affected.
15. At least 27 Native American Cultural Resources Sites, which are supposed to be protected under federal

law, would be inundated or completely destroyed. There is no agreement on mitigation measures for these important chaeological and cultural resources which are sacred to the Esselen Indians and other tribes.

16. The new dam would be 39% as tall as Hoover Dam (23 stories) and 400 feet wider. This aesthetic impact is inconsistent with the Cachagua Area Plan.

17. The new dam could affect long term weather conditions in Cachagua and adversely affect local viticulture.

18. Mitigation measures would not restore the habitat and vegetation which would be destroyed by the project, e.g., 23 acres of wooded Ventana Wilderness replaced by 140 acres of chaparral.

19. While the project includes mitigation measures to restore the steelhead population, fisheries experts dispute the likely success of these measures.

Construction Impacts

20. Added traffic, noise and air pollution due to construction over a two-year period would affect the entire ea and cause serious hardship and ifety concerns for residents of Carmel Valley, especially those in the Cachagua area. Funding is insufficient to cover impacts (e.g., road deterioration), and these impacts cannot be fully mitigated.

21. Project traffic on Highway One and Carmel Valley Road would exacerbate present traffic congestion, especially if these large trucks travel in convoys as stated by the MPWMD.

Other

22. The wording of the ballot measure is an open-ended authorization for the District to do whatever it pleases in financing, increasing staff, increasing fees, and/or entering into a "private/ public partnership" with any private company.

23. The dam is only a short-term solution since it would eventually fill up with silt. Also, water for growth would be used in about 24 years, and another water supply source would be needed.

Alternatives

24. Alternatives to the proposed project xist. Together, they could meet the equirements of the SWRCB, allow for growth and help restore the river at a lower cost than would the proposed project. These alternatives follow:

Retrofitting Toilets. A 1990 MPWMD analysis shows that retrofitting all toilets in the District could save 2,600 AF per year at a cost of about $7.9 million for the retrofit and $1.3 million for program administration. Retrofitting both the Naval Postgraduate School and the Defense Language Institute would save about 2,000 AF per year at the expense of the federal government.

Desalination. Construction of a 7,500 AF desalination plant would provide drought protection and water supply equal to the new dam when combined with other alternatives. It would permit a reduction of pumping on the Carmel River and allow for recharge of the river at the same level as the new dam. Capital costs are estimated at $40 million (1997 dollars; based on Ionics, Inc. estimate); annual operating costs are estimated at $8 million (1998 dollars).

Recirculating Hot Water Systems. Installation of recirculating hot water systems would save water.

Another Seaside Well. A second well in Seaside is estimated to produce another 1,000 AF per year. Some estimate the total yield from the basin to be 5,000 AF per year.

New Reclamation Projects. New reclamation projects could save up to 800 AF per year. All golf courses should be required to use reclaimed water which could save up to 1,000 AF per year.

Storm Water Capture. Collecting and treating storm water runoff would save water.

Unallocated Water. The water from the Pebble Beach reclamation project of 420 AF and the Paralta well of 600 AF reserved for "drought reserve" could be allocated.

Dredging. The existing dams should be dredged to increase storage by 2,500 AF. Dredged material could be piped to the ocean using a temporary pipe in the river bed and heavy winter river flows to move it, the traditional method to dispose of dredged spoil.

Rate Schedule. Establishing a progressive rate schedule whereby charges for essential water are low but rates for additional water rise significantly could save between 1,000 and 4,000 AF per year.

New Construction. Requiring all new construction to be equipped with dual plumbing systems and underground tanks could save 1,000 AF per year, e.g., the roof on a 2,000 sq. ft. home could be designed to capture at least 10,000 gallons each season which would meet the demand for toilet flushing (1.6 gallons per flush).

The League of Women Voters does not judge the merits of the arguments nor guarantee their validity. Arguments come from many sources.

The League is a nonpartisan organization promoting political responsibility through informed and active participation of citizens in government.

The League has published the ballot measure and main arguments PRO AND CON through its Education Fund.

This publication was made possible in part by contributions to the League of Women Voters Education fund from:

Mary and Will Shaw
Zad Leavy
Harriet and Arthur Mitteldorf
Roberta and Hilton Bialek
Jane Haines
The Pebble Beach Company

Contributions to the League of Women Voters Education Fund are welcome and can be sent to P.O. Box 1995, Monterey, CA 93942. Contributions are tax deductible.

EARLY OCTOBER

Results of Survey in Division 2

1. Do you read the Mo. Co. Herald? Yes 90% No 10%

2. If yes, do you read the editorial page? Yes 79% No 9%

From what you have read/heard:

3. Do you support the growth potential of 13,500 new homes allowed by the new dam? Yes 31% No 47%
Undecided 12%

4. Do you believe that 19% of the water for people is a fair distribution of water from the dam?
Yes 14% No 72%
Undecided 13%

5. Are you willing to pay 47% more for water than you are paying now?
Yes 8% No 90%
Undecided 2%

6. Do you have faith and trust in the Water District?
Yes 23% No 70%
Undecided 7%

7. If the voters approve the dam who would prefer to build and operate it? District 29% Cal-Am 54%
Neither or Undecided 17%

8. From what you have read/heard, and if the election were held tomorrow, would you vote for the dam?
Yes 45% No 49%
Undecided 6%

9. Would you vote to dissolve the District? Yes 55% No 25%
Undecided 19%

Exhibit F

CONDITION 2 - RESPONSE NO. 2.3:

QUARTERLY REPORT - October/December 1995

Cal-Am had worked diligently to obtain the passage of the New Los Padres Project. However, that was rejected by the voters on November 7, 1995 by a 57% majority. Cal-Am has indicated above in Response 2.2 it is actively developing a list of possible alternative water supplies, in addition to participating with the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District in ongoing public meetings that are scheduled for January 24, 1996 to receive input to the District's staff, and will participate in a workshop on February 8, 1996 with the District's board of directors to discuss alternative water supplies and how coordination can be developed between the District and the Company.

Order Condition No.

2. *Cal-Am shall diligently implement one or more of the following actions to terminate its unlawful diversions from the Carmel River: (1) obtain appropriate permits for water being unlawfully diverted from the Carmel River, (2) obtain water from other sources of supply and make one-for-one reductions in unlawful diversions from the Carmel River, provided that water pumped from the Seaside aquifer shall be governed by Condition 4 of this Order not this condition, and/or (3) contract with another agency having appropriate rights to diver and use water from the Carmel River.*

Response:

2.1 Cal-Am has taken the steps necessary to obtain appropriate permits. Reference: Order No. WR 95-10, page 38, reads in part: "Cal-Am has filed an application to appropriate water with the SWRCB (Application 30215," and Footnote 22, page 38, reads "Administrative notice is taken that on May 29, 1992 Cal-Am submitted Application 30215 to the SWRCB. The application is for the direct diversion of 42 CFS from its wells along the river."

Cal-Am is presently working with the SWRCB Staff to amend this permit, to split it into two parts—Part A to cover the 2,964.0 AFA, in Table 13 of Decision 1632; and Part B for the balance of the quantities necessary to meet the shortfalls during the July-August period and the quantities needed to supplement by direct diversion under this application.

2.2 We are working with Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency to update the 1992 Urban Reuse Study to determine the amount of tertiary-treated water available for irrigation for the customer base within the service area of Cal-Am.

2.3 We are actively working with MPWMD to obtain voter approval of the New Los Padres Dam Project (Measure C) in the November 7, 1995 ballot.

Order Condition No.

3. *(a) Cal-Am shall develop and implement an urban water conservation plan. In addition, Cal-Am shall develop and implement a water conservation plan based upon best irrigation practices for all parcels with turf and crops of more than one-half acre receiving Carmel River water deliveries form Cal-Am. Documentation that best irrigation practices and urban water conservation have already been implemented may be substituted for plans where applicable.*

(b) Urban and irrigation conservation measures shall remain in effect until Cal-Am ceases unlawful diversions from the Carmel River. Conservation measures required by this Order in combination with conservation measures required by the District shall have the goal of achieving 15 percent conservation in the 1996 water year and 20 percent conservation in each subsequent year.[23] To the extent that this requirement conflicts with prior commitments (allocations) by the District, the Chief, Division of Water Rights shall have the authority to modify the conservation requirement. The base for measuring conservation savings shall be 14,106[24] AFA. Water conservation measures required by this order shall not supersede any more stringent water conservation requirement imposed by other agencies.

Response:

Cal-Am has had a conservation program in effect in its Monterey District since 1977 and has continued to implement it through various in-house programs, through coordination with the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District and other water purveyors in Monterey County, through the Water Awareness Committee, and through participation with the State Water Awareness Committee. We filed an urban water shortage contingency plan with the State of California in 1992 and we will be filing an update of that plan for 1995. We will continue compliance with that program, in addition to meeting the requirements under Monterey Peninsula Water Management District Ordinances 49 and 54 to eliminate "water waste."

We intend to promote continuous conservation through the programs that are now in place and which have proven effective over the past 18 years. These programs have been expanded to include drought tolerant landscaping and water audits—all of which are addressed in the "Water Conservation" section of this report labeled This Water Conservation section provides you an executive summary of the history of the programs now in place and our plans for the future, on both on our own and in coordination with the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District and other agencies. It also provides detailed information of past, present and future programs.

The programs indicated above are what will in part assist the community to achieve the goals prescribed by Order No. WR-95-10—a 15% reduction in the 1996 water year, and an additional 5% in the 1997 water year to achieve a 20% reduction through conservation in each subsequent year. When you review our production history, comparing our base year 1987 with a total production of 17,915 AFA to the 1995 projected total production of 14,020 AFA, there is an achieved reduction of 3,893 AF or 21.7%. Similarly, surface and well diversions from the Carmel River system in base year 1987 was 14,591 AF, compared to 12,290 AFA for the year 1994 , a reduction of 2,301 AF or 15.7%. Further, if we project that same 1987 base year total production of 14,591 AFA to our projected 1995 diversion of 9,338 AF, the result is a reduction of 5,253 AFA, or 36%.

CONDITION NO. 3 - RESPONSE 3(a):

QUARTERLY REPORT - October/December 1995

Cal-Am is continuing its aggressive water conservation programs through media advertising hand-out contest, water quality brochures and small change theater awareness working through the schools. In addition, Cal-Am has put together a ten-point program (copy enclosed - see Response Condition No. 3a), which establishes interior and exterior audits. We will be exploring the plumbing retrofit programs and we are surveying the various communities throughout the State to determine the most successful program. Our water audits are primarily directed to residential and commercial establishments and through education. However, the State indicated that they wanted information regarding the use of turf crops. Cal-Am does not supply any water to agriculture. These are all supplied by private wells in the Carmel Valley that have been granted senior rights under Table 13 of Permit No. 1632. Cal-Am has worked very diligently with the Pebble Beach Community Services District/Carmel Area Water District in the development of a Reclamation Program that now provides water for all the golf courses in the Del Monte Forest, displacing 800 AF of water previously supplied. Cal-Am supplies water to only three golf courses on the Peninsula—Old Del Monte, Pacific Grove and the Naval Postgraduate School. These will all be part of the water audits that are offered. In the water audit we will be selecting the 500 highest water users to offer this service.

1996 WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR CALIFORNIA-AMERICAN WATER COMPANY MONTEREY DIVISION

THE FOLLOWING BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES COINSIDE WITH THE RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE CALIFORNIA URBAN WATER CONSERVATION COUNCIL.

1. *INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR AUDITS*
2. *PLUMBING RETROFIT*
3. *SYSTEM WATER AUDITS*
4. *LANDSCAPE WATER AUDITS*
5. *NON-RESIDENTIAL LANDSCAPE*
6. *PUBLIC INFORMATION*
7. *SCHOOL EDUCATION*
8. *COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL WATER CONSERVATION*
9. *WATER WASTE PROHIBITION*
10. *FINANCIAL INCENTIVES*

WR 95-10
Response - Condition No. 3a

1. INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR AUDITS

DMC Water Audit 300 Single family audits
25 Commercial irrigation surveys

Scope of Work:

-Cal-Am will create marketing materials and generate lists of interested customers
-DMC will schedule customers working closely with Cal-Am staff
-DMC will perform single family water audits using DMC standard form
-A paper copy of the survey will be left with the home owner as well as a recommended watering schedule when applicable. Recommendations will be made based on the specific water end users found at each home. A DMC auditor will be familiar with ULFT rebate programs being offered in the service area by Monterey Peninsula Waste Mgmt District and make recommendations accordingly.
-A paper copy of all audits will be supplied for Cal-Am records and attached to each invoice.
-Optional installation of water saving devices will be performed if supplied by Cal-Am, increasing site time in proportion to the devices selected.
-DMC will supply a single point of contact who will be responsible for supervising DMC schedulers, dispatching field resources and coordinating communications.

The Single-Family audits will be invoiced at the daily rate of $365.00 and the Commercial Irrigation audits will be invoiced at the daily rate of $463.00. Assuming that the Single-Family audits can be completed at a rate of 5 per day, the estimated total budget for the audits is $1,825. The irrigation audits, assuming one field day for each and a half of office work make the budget for commercial Irrigation audits $1,194.50.

1200 Low flow shower heads	$ 1,200
TOTAL PROJECT COST	$18,700

2. PLUMBING RETROFIT

Implementation shall be at least delivering retrofit kits including high quality low-flow shower heads to pre-1980 homes that do not have them and toilet displacement devices or other devices to reduce flush volume for each home that does not already have ULF toilets; offer to install the devices; and follow up. This BMP is a continuance of #1

3. SYSTEM WATER AUDITS

The company conducts an annual water audit by a through examination of the accuracy of the company's records and system control equipment and its overall goal is to identify, quantify and verify water and revenue losses.

Once the initial water audit has been conducted, annual updates provide data to assist company personnel in deciding distribution system improvement priorities and monitoring progress on system maintenance. Equally important, the audit identifies new areas of system losses and helps establish new annual maintenance goals. The water audit breaks down into the following steps:

1. Perform a preliminary water audit - the review of water sales (%) compared to system delivery for the same period of time (12 months) for the past three (3) years.
2. Perform a testing program on the company's pumping station output meters.
3. Perform a testing program of commercial, industrial, and other meters

The total cost of the audits is included in the overall budget for conducting business

4. LANDSCAPE WATER AUDITS

Implementation methods will identify all irrigators of large (at least 3 acres) landscapes (e.g. golf courses, green belts, common areas, family housing landscapes, schools, business parks, cemeteries, parks and publicly owned landscapes on or adjacent to road right-of-way) contacting them directly and offering landscape audits used in BMP#1.

5. NON-RESIDENTIAL LANDSCAPE

Methods will be enacting and implementing landscape water conservation existing ordinances from the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District.

6. PUBLIC INFORMATION

Bill inserts or messages
Brochures
Demonstration Gardens
Paid advertising
Previous use shown on bill
Public service announcements
Speakers bureau
Special events (fairs, festival, forums)

Budget: $38,500

7. SCHOOL EDUCATION

Methods will be to continue ongoing programs promoting water conservation and conservation related benefits including working with the school districts in the service area to provide educational materials and instructional assistance.

Budget: $7000

8. COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL WATER CONSERVATION

Methods will be to identify and contact the top 10% of the industrial and commercial customers directly and offer audits and incentives sufficient to achieve customer implementation; and provide follow-up audits. See BMP#1

9. WATER WASTE PROHIBITION

Enforce existing ordinances from the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District

10. FINANCIAL INCENTIVES

Offer financial incentives to facilitate implementation of conservation programs.

1. Interior and exterior surveys
2. Plumbing retrofit
3. System water survey
4. Landscape water surveys
5. Non-residential landscaping

CONDITION NO. 3 - RESPONSE 3(b):

QUARTERLY REPORT - October/December 1995

Cal-Am is very aware of the conservation goals that have been established at a 15 per cent reduction in 1996 and an additional five percent in 1997. Cal-Am is dedicated to achieving those goals and believes that at this time they can be reached through conservation programs.

Regarding the State's inquiry dated December 7, 1995 indicating they have received a communication from Mr. Kris Lindstrom inquiring about the transfer of water from vacant parcels to commercial development and for the excessive plumbing facilities within a private home. Both of these matters fall under the jurisdiction of the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District; and under their ordinances, there is an allowable condition that permits water to be taken from vacation or open space and agricultural land to be taken out of service. The reduction of water by 50% is then allocated for domestic purposes. Cal-Am has no control or authority in this matter.

Regarding the use of private plumbing fixtures within a home, Cal-Am's jurisdiction stops at the meter. All other conditions of ordinances are under the control of the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District and is inspected by their staff to maintain compliance with the requirements of retrofitting. Since any new home or remodel home requires the changing of showers to 2.5 GPM, it is hard for me to visual that a gang shower of 11 heads was approved in any manner for exchange credits.

CONDITION NO. 4:

QUARTERLY REPORT - October/December 1995

Cal-Am is working in conjunction with the Monterey Peninsula Water Management to complete its studies on the hydrology of the Seaside Basin in 1996. Monitoring wells have been developed by the District and the study is under way to determine if an additional 1,000 AF of water would be available from the Seaside Basin. In addition, Cal-Am has an aggressive program for redevelopment of its wells to bring them to maximum capacity in the Seaside Basin. The Luzern Well was redrilled in 1995 and will be on-line in the first quarter of 1996 and it has a program for the redevelopment of three additional wells in the Seaside Basin in 1996.

The monitoring program and the long-term yield of the basin requested by the staff is presently not available but is being developed. It should be available from the District's staff and consultants by the third quarter of 1996. The District is very cognizant of the drawdown that is being developed and the water quality objectives within this basin. In addition, Cal-Am is monitoring its Del Monte Observation Well and its production wells for monitoring of any possible saltwater intrusion.

Order Condition No.

4. *Cal-Am shall maximize production from the Seaside aquifer for the purpose of serving existing connections, honoring existing commitments (allocations), and to reduce diversions from the Carmel River to the greatest practicable extent. The long-term yield of the basin shall be maintained by using the practical rate of withdrawal method.*

Response:

Cal-Am is maximizing its production in its Seaside aquifer. With completion of its Paralta Well, Cal-Am has increased its production to its new Seaside Ozone Treatment Plant to where we have an anticipated projected 1995 production of 4,682 AFA. This is an increase of 41% over the 1994 production. Furthermore, it is anticipated through studies being conducted by Cal-Am, in conjunction with the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District, that there is an additional 1,000 AF available from the Seaside aquifer. Groundwater hydrology studies are being conducted with the monitoring of all production wells and the drilling and monitoring of observation wells to confirm the earlier study by the consulting firm of Staal, Gardner & Dunne which concluded that there is 2,000 AF of available water flowing from the Seaside aquifer to the ocean each year. However, using a conservative approach the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District has allocated only 1,000 AF from the Paralta Well—which has been allocated to the various communities. Cal-Am is redrilling a number of its wells in the Seaside aquifer to restore them to original capacity.

Order Condition No.

5. *Cal-Am shall satisfy the water demands of its customers by extracting water from its most dowstream wells to the maximum practicable extent, without degrading water quality or significantly affecting the operation of other wells.*

Response:

Cal-Am has been operating under a memo of agreement between Cal-Am, the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District and the California Department of Fish and Game which is renewed each year to achieve the most beneficial use of the water within the Carmel River system and the management of the storage and release of waters from Cal-Am's Los Padres and San Clemente Reservoirs to provide the greatest environmental benefits to the river system and the fishery.

Under this agreement, Item 14, Cal-Am is maximizing its production from its lowermost wells, and is progressing upstream in its well field only as production needs so demand at various times during the water year. Note: See memo of agreement between Cal-Am, MPWMD and DF&G labeled "Memo of Agreement."

Order Condition No.

6. *Cal-Am shall conduct a reconnaissance level study of the feasibility, benefits, and costs of supplying water to the Carmel Valley Village Filter Plant from its more nearby wells downstream of the plant. The objective of supplying water from the wells is to maintain surface flow in the stream as far downstream as possible by releasing water from San Clemente Dam for maintenance of fish habitat. The results of the study and recommendations shall be provided to the District and DF&G for comment.*

Response:

The studies referred to in the subject condition have been conducted over the past several years in conjunction with the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District and the California Department of Fish and Game. In addition to our MOA with MPWMD & DF&G, we all meet quarterly to examine the status of the water supply. It's goal is to maximize stream flow. Thus, as soon as feasible each year, Cal-Am shuts off its Carmel Valley Filter Plant and produces water from its downstream wells "Russell Wells" to supply the needs of the upper Carmel Valley and Carmel Valley Village customers. This method of operation has been proven to work. However, to insure reliability the Company will study drilling an additional well as backup in the upper aquifer known as Aquifer 1.

CONDITION NO. 6:

QUARTERLY REPORT - October/December 1996

In our original submission of October 1995, we indicated studies when we should have indicated this as an operational procedure that has been tested during the fall of 1994 and again in the fall of 1995. These operational procedures have been coordinated with the Department of Fish and Game and the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District. This information from these two operational procedure years will be developed and put into a formal study within the timeframe as called for under Condition No. 9 within twelve months.

Order Condition No.

7. *Cal-Am shall evaluate the feasibility of bypassing early storm runoff at Los Padres and San Clemente Dams to recharge the subterranean stream below San Clemente Dam in order to restore surface water flows in the river at an earlier date. The results of the study and recommendations shall be provided to the District and DF&G for comment.*

Response:

Presently Cal-Am is releasing a minimum of 5 CFS from its Los Padres Reservoir under the SWRCB requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board, a minimum of five CFS. This is being done through a siphon until the reservoir levels become low; then it is done through blowoffs from the lower part of the reservoir. Since this reservoir is of small capacity, 2,196 AF, it has normally been filling and spilling with the second rainfall of the year. Only one change in the operation of this reservoir is possible. That would be to increase the blowoffs to its capacities of 10-12 CFS at the first rain and capture of water in the reservoir to provide a greater flow in the river. However, the Company has always been reluctant to do that based on the concerns of all parties, including the Department of Fish and Game, because to release too much sediment from the base of the reservoir would causing clogging of the gravel in the streambeds. Once water reaches the downstream San Clemente Reservoir, it will spill rather quickly as it has been the policy of the Company under our Memo of Agreement to maintain San Clemente as full as possible with the gates down—296 AF. Under the MOU, the gates must be lowered by November 15 of each year and not raised before April 15. As indicated, release through the San Clemente Reservoir is through the gates and the fish ladder. The only other method is the blowoff from the 36-inch pipeline coming from the base of the dam to the Carmel Valley Filter Plant. That pipeline is equipped with a blowoff that is controlled by a six-inch meter.

Flows could be increased through that blowoff into the Carmel River to match the releases being made at Los Padres Dam. However, again we question the use of releases that are not allowing the reservoir to adequately fill and spill to provide normal fish passage. If releases are made through the blowoff, the fish would be held in the reservoir until it would fill and eventually spill naturally. Due to the limited capacity of these two reservoirs and the experimental method of operation undertaken over the past several years in coordination with the District and the Department of Fish and Game, we believe the current method in operation today best meets the requirements and conditions of this order and would continue to do so in the future.

CONDITION NO. 7:

QUARTERLY REPORT - October/December 1995

Meetings were held with the California Department of Fish and Game and the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District to determine the criteria necessary to comply with this condition, as Cal-Am expressed in its October 1995 filing its concerns about passing early storm flows through the means of blowoff of the reservoirs. The Department of Fish and Game has provided us a three-point program to consider and the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District has agreed to assist Cal-Am in developing a report and/or a computer model for future operation in the various months of the various water-year types (See enclosed Response Condition No. 7).

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
20 LOWER RAGSDALE DRIVE, SUITE 100
NTEREY, CA 93940
, 649-2870

COPY / REVIEW
- ☐ Mgr.
- ☐ Opr. Mgr.
- ☐ Off. Mgr.
- ☐ Com. Rel. Mgr.
- ☐ Loss Ctrl. Mgr.
- ☐ Cross-Conn. Spec.
- ☐ Asst. Cust. Svc. Supt.
- ☐ Water Qlty. Supt.
- ☐ Dist. Supt.
- ☐ Prod. Supt.
- ☐ Engineer
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____
- ☐ File

December 18, 1995

Mr. Larry Foy
Vice-President & General Manager
California-American Water Company
PO Box 951
Monterey, California 93940-0951

Dear Mr. Foy:

Regarding Condition No. 7 of State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Order WR 95-10, I believe Cal-Am could satisfy this requirement by completing the following:

1. Identify the Los Padres reservoir (LPR) "safe pool" volume at which maximum discharge through the outlet works (10-12 cfs) would not cause erosive cutting, resuspension and transport of reservoir basin sediments. Perhaps this volume is existing minimum pool of 212 AF or something greater.

2. Conduct operations studies to determine the feasibility (probabilities) of capturing and releasing LPR inflow in excess of the "safe pool" storage during the periods of a) November through December; b) November through January; c) November through February (for example) in reference to operational goals of achieving a full reservoir by a specific date (such as April 1 or May 1) while achieving aquifer 3 and 4 recharge and river flow to the ocean at the earliest winter date.

3. These operations studies could employ the 92 years of Carmel River flow records contained in the MPWMD Carmel Valley Simulation Model (CVSIM). Results could be reported in a format similar to the CVSIM operations studies for the New Los Padres Project generated by MPWMD.

I hope these comments will assist Cal-Am in your response to the SWRCB Order.

Sincerely,

Keith R. Anderson

Keith R. Anderson
Senior Fisheries Biologist
Region 3, South District

cc: Mr. Kyle Murphy
Mr. Ken Aasen
Mr. Darby Fuerst, MPWMD

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DEC 19 1995
CAL-AM WATER CO.

WR 95-10
Response - Condition No. 7

Order Conditions No.

8. *Cal-Am shall conduct a study of the feasibility, benefits, and costs of modifying critical stream reaches to facilitate the passage of fish. The study shall be designed and carried out in consultation with DF&G and the District. The results of the study and recommendations shall be provided to the District and DF&G for comment.*

Response:

Cal-Am is working with California Department of Fish and Game and the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District to establish the criteria necessary to develop a Request For Proposal (RFP) from qualified consultants to perform the necessary studies to develop the recommendations to eliminate any critical riffles in the river system that would prohibit passage of fish.

The studies and recommendations will be provided to the District and Fish &Game for comments prior to implementation.

Note: See tabbed section labeled "Carmel River Studies."

CONDITION NO. 8:

QUARTERLY REPORT - October/December 1995

Meeting with the California Department of Fish and Game and the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District has produced agreement between all parties that the criteria for establishing a study of the critical riffles on the Carmel River as outlined in the September 27, 1995 letter from the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District would be used as the basis and Cal-Am would contract with a qualified consultant to perform these studies at the appropriate time of the year when the Carmel River has adequate flows (See enclosed letter from the California Department of Fish and Game, Response Condition No. 8).

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
20 LOWER RAGSDALE DRIVE, SUITE 100
TEREY, CA 93940
649-2870

COPY / REVIEW
- ☐ Mgr.
- ☐ Opr. Mgr.
- ☐ Off. Mgr.
- ☐ Com. Rel. Mgr.
- ☐ Loss Ctrl. Mgr.
- ☐ Cross-Conn. Spec.
- ☐ Asst. Cust. Svc. Supt.
- ☐ Water Qlty. Supt.
- ☐ Dist. Supt.
- ☐ Prod. Supt.
- ☐ Engineer
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____
- ☐ File

December 15, 1995

Mr. Larry Foy
Vice-President & General Manager
California-American Water Company
P.O. Box 951
Monterey, CA 93940-0951

Dear Mr. Foy:

This letter confirms my comment at today's meeting that Department of Fish and Game Region 3 fully supports and advocates the approach and study design recommendations transmitted to you by the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District on September 27, 1995 regarding "Study Design for Modification of Critical Stream Reaches - Pursuant to Condition No. 8 of State Water Resources Control Board Order No. WR 95-10."

If you desire a separate, independent study design proposal from the Department, I suggest you contact Mr. John Turner, Chief, Environmental Services Division, Department of Fish and Game, Resources Building, 1416 Ninth Street, Sacramento, California 95814; telephone number (916) 653-8711.

Sincerely,

Keith R. Anderson

Keith R. Anderson
Senior Fisheries Biologist
Region 3, South District

KRA:cw

cc: Mr. John Turner, ESD
Mr. Ken Aasen, Region 3
Mr. Darby Fuerst, MPWMD

RECEIVED
DEC 18 1995
CAL-AM WATER CO.

WR 95-10
Response - Condition No. 8

Order Condition No.

9. *The studies required by conditions 6, 7, and 8 shall be carried out by persons with appropriate professional qualifications. The studies required by condition 7 shall be completed and submitted to the Chief, Division of Water Rights, within 5 months from the date of this order. The Chief, Division of Water Rights may extend the time for performing the study required by condition 8 upon making a finding that adequate flows were not available to perform the study. The studies required by condition 6 and 8 shall be completed and submitted to the Chief, Division of Water Rights, within 12 months from the date of this order. The Chief, Division of Water Rights, may extend the time for performing the study required by condition 8 upon making a finding that adequate flows were not available to perform the study. The report (or reports) transmitting the results of the study (or studies) shall describe the action (or actions) which Cal-Am will undertake to correct the problems addressed by the studies. Cal-Am shall provide a written response to any comments received on the study. If no action (or actions) will be taken to correct the underlying problem (or problems), Cal-Am's report shall provide written justification why corrective action is not appropriate. Based upon the results of the studies, recommendations, comments by the District and DF&G, and Cal-Am responses, the Chief, Division of Water Rights, shall determine what action shall be taken by Cal-Am consistent with this Order and establish reasonable times for implementation.*

Response:

Cal-Am has indicated in its specific responses to ConditionNos. 6 , 7 and 8 the programs and studies it will undertake to meet the compliance dates as indicates in this section of the order.

Order Condition No.

10. *Cal-Am shall remove the large rock immediately below the spillway of the Los Padres Dam which results i substantial loss of juvenile steelhead or implement some other reliable measure (or measures) to assure safe passage for fish over or around the rock. Prior to removing the rock Cal-Am shall consult with CDF&G and obtain any streambed alteration permit required by Fish and Game Code Section 1601. If Cal-Am leaves the rock in place, it shall consult with CDF&G when evaluating what other measures can be used to assure safe fish passage. Cal-Am shall comply with this measure within 4 months.*

Response:

Cal-Am has contracted with the California Department of Fish and Game for the removal of the large rocks in the riverbed, downstream from the spillway of the Los Padres Reservoir. This work was completed in August by blasting crews under the direction of the California Department of Fish and Game.

Note: **See tabbed section pertaining to blasting Los Padres Dam and newspaper articles regarding this program and the purchase agreement for performance of the work—labeled "Blasting Los Padres Dam."**

SWRCB - ORDER NO. WR 95-10

Order Condition No.

11. *Cal-Am shall be responsible for implementing all measures in the "Mitigation Program for the District's Water Allocation Program Environmental Impact Report" not implemented by the District after June 30, 1996.[25] Not later than August 30, 1996, Cal-Am shall submit a report to the Chief, Division of Water Rights, identifying mitigation measures which the District does not continue to implement after June 30, 1996. At the same time, Cal-Am shall submit a plan for the approval of the Chief, Division of Water Rights, detailing how it will implement mitigation measures not implemented by the District. The chief, Division of Water Rights, may excuse Cal-Am from implementing specific mitigation measures only upon making a finding that Ca-Am has demonstrated that it does not have adequate legal authority to implement the ability to finance such measures or demonstrate that such measures are demonstrably ineffective.*

Response:

Under its five-year Interim Relief Program, the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District is presently implementing all the measures that were required under the "Mitigation Program for the District's Water Allocation Program Environmental Impact Report."

Cal-Am continues to work with the District in this endeavor and does so under specific agreements pursuant to which Cal-Am: (1) provides water for irrigation systems, (2) participates monetarily toward the cost of the irrigation programs, and (3) provides annual aerial infrared photography in the Carmel Valley of the entire Carmel River for use in this mitigation program. Cal-Am has given to the District leased access to six acres of ground below its San Clemente Dam to erect a fish holding facility for rearing purposes for fish that are rescued during the year at the time the river stops flowing and recedes leaving stranded smelts and young-of-the-year steelhead.

Cal-Am will continue to work with the District in this program area.

CONDITION NO. 11:

QUARTERLY REPORT - October/December 1995

The Monterey Peninsula Water Management District has reported to the SWRCB by letter of November 30,1995 (copy enclosed - see exhibit marked Response Condition No. 11) indicating that they will be providing the five-year report on the interim relief agreement. The Monterey Peninsula Water Management District is now in the development of their budgets for the implementation of the next five-year interim relief program and Cal-Am will continue to advise the State the status of this program and how it is to be implemented under this order.

11

MONTEREY PENINSULA
WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
187 ELDORADO STREET • POST OFFICE BOX 85
MONTEREY, CA 93942-0085 • (408) 649-4866
FAX (408) 649-3678

November 30, 1995

Mr. Steven Herrera
State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Water Rights
Environmental Review Unit
P. O. Box 2000
Sacramento, CA 95812-2000

SUBJECT: STATUS OF REPORTS UNDER TERMS OF INTERIM RELIEF PROGRAM ON THE CARMEL RIVER

Dear Steve:

On September 28, 1993, the District provided the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) with the fifth annual report under terms of the Interim Relief Agreement (IRA), which specified that the District would provide reports on a July through June schedule. The fifth report covered the period from July 1, 1992 through June 30, 1993, but did not report on activities during the last four and one-half months from July 1, 1993 to November 15, 1993. Although not required under terms of the IRA, the District offered to prepare a final report, covering the five-year period from November 15, 1988 to November 15, 1993. In the interest of efficiency and reduction of paperwork, the District would prefer to cover the last four and one-half months of the IRA as part of the Allocation Mitigation Program and withdraw our offer to provide a separate five-year report on the IRA. From the District's perspective, this seems appropriate because the Interim Relief Program was replaced and expanded upon by implementation of the Allocation Mitigation Program, and the District is required to prepare a Five-Year Report on the Allocation Program, which is due in March 1996.

Per our conversation on November 30, 1995, it is my understanding that the SRWCB agrees with this change. If you have any questions or additional comments regarding this matter, please call Darby Fuerst, Andy Bell, or me at (408) 649-4866.

Sincerely,

David H. Dettman
Fisheries Biologist

cc: Andy Bell, MPWMD
Larry Foy, Cal-Am
Darby Fuerst, MPWMD
David Laredo, Delay and Laredo

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WR 95-10
Response - Condition No. 11

Order Condition No.

12. *Within 90 days of the date of this order, Cal-Am shall submit for the approval of the Chief, Division of Water Rights:*

(a) A compliance plan detailing the specific actions which will be taken to comply with condition 2 and the dates by which those actions will be accomplished;

(b) An urban water conservation plan;

(c) An irrigation management plan.

Response:

We believe specific answers to all conditions of the order provides compliance for submission within the 90 days to the Division of Water Rights.

Order Condition No.

13. *Stating with the first full month following adoption of this order, Cal-Am shall file quarterly with the Chief, Division of Water Rights:*

(a) Reports of the monthly total amounts being: (1) pumped from wells; and (2) diverted from the Carmel River,

(b) Reports of the progress being made in complying with the schedule submitted to comply with condition 11, and

(c) Reports of the progress being made in complying with conditions 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Response:

(a) Cal-Am will be submitting on a monthly basis the updated production figures as are shown under the labeled section, "Water Production 1994-95."

(b) Cal-Am will continue to work with the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District on its Interim Relief Program.

(c) Cal-Am will provide a monthly update of the progress of the studies required by Condition Nos. 6, 7 and 8 as they are outlined in the timetables established in Condition No. 9 and as highlighted in our responses to those numbered conditions.

Note: Copy of current "Water Supply Strategy and Budget" to the MPWMD Board of Directors in tabbed section labeled "Memo of Agreement."

Order Condition No.

14. *The Chief, Division of Water Rights, is authorized to refer any violation of these conditions to the Attorney General for action under Section 1052 or to initiate such other enforcement action as may be appropriate under the Water Code.*

Response:

No response necessary.

California-American Water Company
Monterey Division
Net Water Produced to System
August 1995

MONTH		SAN CLEMENTE DAM	CARMEL VALLEY WELLS	SEASIDE WELLS	WATER WEST WELLS	RYAN RANCH WELLS	HIDDEN HILLS WELLS	NET PRODUCED	WASHWATER 1000 GAL	TOTAL PRODUCTION
JANUARY	CF	1,258,940	32,039,748	7,904,216	580,622	110,294		41,893,820		
	1000 G	9,417	239,674	59,128	4,343	825		313,387	1,216	314,603
	AF	28.9	735.5	181.5	13.3	2.5		961.7		
Washwater (1000 G)		2,731	(1,545)	28	0	2		1,216		
FEBRUARY	CF	13,917,070	16,829,831	6,721,778	489,973	107,543		38,056,195		
	1000 G	104,108	125,897	50,284	3,665	805		284,759	3,350	288,109
	AF	319.5	386.4	154.3	11.2	2.5		873.9		
Washwater (1000 G)		4,062	(750)	21	0	17		3,350		
MARCH	CF	6,064,380	30,138,866	6,558,490	572,820	124,881	1,086,594	44,546,031		
	1000 G	45,365	225,455	49,061	4,285	934	8,128	333,228	1,002	334,230
	AF	139.2	691.9	150.6	13.2	2.9	24.9	1,022.7		
Washwater (1000 G)		1,686	(705)	28	0	(7)	0	1,002		
APRIL	CF	24,881,680	12,558,145	8,301,429	508,953	160,286	550,571	46,961,064		
	1000 G	186,128	93,941	62,098	3,807	1,199	4,119	351,292	7,012	358,304
	AF	571.2	288.3	190.6	11.7	3.7	12.6	1,078.1		
Washwater (1000 G)		6,796	168	7	0	41	0	7,012		
MAY	CF	31,277,000	1,083,410	12,743,360	474,082	261,996	472,456	46,312,304		
	1000 G	233,968	8,105	95,327	3,546	1,960	3,534	346,440	6,439	352,879
	AF	718.0	24.9	292.5	10.9	6.0	10.8	1,063.1		
Washwater (1000 G)		7,007	(579)	0	0	11	0	6,439		
JUNE	CF	32,688,980	6,854,492	14,428,897	422,169	307,121	655,752	55,357,411		
	1000 G	244,531	51,275	107,936	3,158	2,297	4,905	414,102	5,616	419,718
	AF	750.4	157.4	331.2	9.7	7.1	15.1	1,270.9		
Washwater (1000 G)		6,163	(575)	14	0	14	0	5,616		
JULY	CF	23,669,500	14,076,098	23,710,991	457,919	284,847	837,060	63,036,415		
	1000 G	177,060	105,297	177,370	3,425	2,131	6,262	471,545	5,371	476,916
	AF	543.4	323.1	544.3	10.5	6.5	19.2	1,447.0		
Washwater (1000 G)		5,492	(196)	21	0	54	0	5,371		
AUGUST	CF	11,870,640	31,998,016	25,429,256	517,140	376,110	820,426	71,011,588		
	1000 G	88,799	239,362	190,224	3,868	2,814	6,137	531,204	6,651	537,855
	AF	272.5	734.6	583.8	11.9	8.6	18.8	1,630.2		
Washwater (1000 G)		5,601	976	35	0	39	0	6,651		
SEPTEMBER	CF							0		
	1000 G							0	0	0
	AF							0.0		
Washwater (1000 G)								0		
OCTOBER	CF							0		
	1000 G							0	0	0
	AF							0.0		
Washwater (1000 G)								0		
NOVEMBER	CF							0		
	1000 G							0	0	0
	AF							0.0		
Washwater (1000 G)								0		
DECEMBER	CF							0		
	1000 G							0	0	0
	AF							0.0		
Washwater (1000 G)								0		
TOTAL	CF	145,628,190	145,578,606	105,798,417	4,023,678	1,733,078	4,422,859	407,184,828		
	1000 G	1,089,376	1,089,006	791,428	30,097	12,965	33,085	3,045,957	36,657	3,082,614
	AF	3,343.1	3,342.1	2,428.8	92.4	39.8	101.4	9,347.6		
Washwater (1000 G)		39,538	(3,206)	154	0	171	0	36,657		

* Hidden Hills March 95 Total (1,086,594 CF) includes production for Jan 95 (389,692 CF) + Feb 95 (343,305 CF) + Mar 95 (353,597 CF)